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SOURCE Yugoslav newspapers as indicated. (Information requested.)

SERBIAN MINERS WORK PART TIME ON FARMS AND ROADS

MANPOWER SHORTAGE IN COAL MINES -- Borba, No 276, 14 Nov 48

One of the principal reasons for failure of the production plans in the mines of the Senje-Resava coal basin is the shortage of manpower. This is also causing a serious delay in preparatory work for the exploitation of new coal reserves called for in the 1949 plan.

Recruiting figures have decreased steadily every month. This is normal during the summer months, when farm work is available. Every fall heretofore the miners have returned to the mines, and by September there has been enough manpower. This year, however, the number of miners in the Senje-Resava basin continued to drop during September, October, and the first 10 days of November. The number of miners who have left the mines is greater than the number of recruits.

Most of the miners who worked on farms during the summer are now employed in seasonal building projects, road building, forestry, and construction, at higher than legal rates. One former miner earns 400 dinars per day doing easy work on a power line.

Many recruiting agencies, interested only in impressive statistics, hire workers who are unsuited for mine work.

If the state authorities were to do no more than send back the miners who have left the mines since spring, there would be enough manpower in the Senje-Resava mines. The labor situation was much better in October 1947.

The miners' food supply is good, varied, and prompt, the restaurants serve plenty of good food, and the guaranteed supply of cloth, clothing, and shoes is regular through the mine stores, though supplies are insufficient on the free market.

Lack of housing is one deterrent to recruits. However, barracks are being built in all mining basins. A contract has been signed for 60 barracks to be built by the end of 1948.

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Dependents of new workers from rural areas who do not have enough land to feed themselves thus far have received only cloth and shoes from the mines. In the future a larger food ration will be issued to help support such families, if their application is approved by the local People's Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND EDUCATION IN MACEDONIA -- Borba, No 307, 21 Dec 48

According to a speech by Lazar Kolisevski, the number of cases of malaria in Macedonia is falling rapidly from year to year. There were 132,301 cases in 1946, 76,863 in 1947, and 8,466 in 1948.

The number of hospitals in Macedonia has increased from nine in 1939 to 17, and the number of beds from 864 to 2,188.

Fifty nine percent more students are enrolled in 58 percent more schools than before the war. The number of secondary schools has increased from 17 to 29, technical schools from 9 to 51, normal schools from 1 to 3, art schools from 1 to 9, and colleges from 1 to 4.

Before the war there were no newspapers in the Macedonian language: now there are 28, 14 of which are local papers. They had a circulation in 1947 of over 9 million copies. Fifty thousand illiterates learned to read and write during the 1947 campaign, and the figure for 1948 will be still larger.

One hundred sixty-eight schools in the Albanian language, 74 in Turkish, and 10 in Serbian are in operation in Macedonia. Textbooks, literature, and newspapers are printed in the minority languages.

PUBLIC HEALTH EQUIPMENT RECEIVED -- Politika, No 13096, 2 Dec 48

The Yugoslav Red Cross has just received nine mobile tuberculosis clinics equipped with X-ray machines and the necessary equipment and medical instruments for an antituberculosis campaign. They are the gift of the Committee for Aid to Yugoslavia in the US. Three of the mobile clinics have been assigned to Serbia, and one each to Montenegro, the Croatian Primorje, Slovenia, Croatia, Macedonia, and Bosnia and Hercegovina.

Other gifts, of various apparatus and automobiles, valued at about 4.5 million dinars, have been sent by Yugoslav emigrants to medical institutions all over Yugoslavia.

LIVING CONDITIONS IN BELGRADE -- Politika, No 13096, 2 Dec 48

Before the war, over 50 percent of Belgrade dwellings had no bathrooms, about 50 percent had no running water, 58 percent had no sewage systems, and 14 percent had no electric lighting. Whole districts of the city had no water and sewage systems; Zemun had no water system. Over 11,200 buildings were destroyed or damaged during the war. In 1941 alone, about 8,000 buildings were destroyed or damaged, and 4,000 out of 10,000 dwelling units were rendered uninhabitable.

In 1931, Belgrade, including Zemun, had 266,849 inhabitants, as compared with 388,246 as of 15 March 1948, an increase of 45.5 percent. This growth of population reflects the growth of industrialization in Yugoslavia, and will increase as industrialization increases. During 1947, the population of Belgrade increased by about 40,000, and the number of employed persons by 30,000, of whom 12,000 were women.

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There are over 10,000 students in Yugoslavia today, including those in universities, secondary schools, middle technical schools, elementary schools, and various courses.

The most important project in the reconstruction of Belgrade is the building of a new part of the city on the left bank of the Sava [Novi Beograd, or New Belgrade].

The center of Greater Belgrade will be built not in a thickly populated section, but in the open area between Belgrade and Zemun, framed by the Sava and the Danube and the Bezanijska range.

Housing for 250,000-300,000 people will be built in Novi Beograd. During these first 2 years of Tito's Five-Year Plan, 1,000 new housing units have been built in Belgrade, as well as dozens of government and cultural buildings.

NEW HOUSING IN ZAGREB -- Borba, No 289, 29 Nov 48

Six large, modern apartment buildings in a new community on Moskovska Street in Zagreb have been finished and are already occupied. Two more, containing about 180 apartments, will be ready within a few days. These eight buildings will house over 700 families and individual tenants.

GRADUATES OF TECHNICAL COURSES -- Politika, No 13079, 12 Nov 48

More than 2,000 young workers on the site of Novi Beograd will have graduated from the 1948 technical courses, which are now about to end. Most of them have qualified as masons, carpenters, bookkeepers, and cement workers. Courses have been given for ironworkers, stokers, stonemasons, dredgers, construction machine operators, shipbuilders, pavers, and others.

After work ends at Novi Beograd, about 900 of its youth builders will take employment as industrial apprentices, most of them in Belgrade. Others will work in mining, transportation, shipbuilding, and other industries.

TECHNICAL TRAINING IN SERBIA -- Borba, No 286, 25 Nov 48

Of the young builders of the Kucevo-Brodica Youth line, seven hundred seventy-six attended technical courses given on the site. Two hundred sixteen attended courses in the Trepca and Macktica mines and a course in the drug industry. One hundred seventy-nine have left the site for other industrial schools or the railway technical school, and 411 others have left to work in industry.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN -- Borba, No 288, 28 Nov 48

Before the war, illiteracy in Yugoslavia was being reduced at a rate of only 0.5 percent per year. At the present rate, however, illiteracy is sure to be eliminated by 1951, the date set in the plan.

In 1945, a total of 144,077 persons had attended literacy classes. Since the war, over 600,000 persons in Serbia, 220,913 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 169,046 in Croatia, and 94,766 in Macedonia as of 1 June 1948, have learned to read and write. Throughout Yugoslavia over 500,000 learned to read and write in 1947, and by June 1948 over 1.6 million had done so since the war.

During the 1948 campaign, 223,000 illiterates in Serbia, over 200,000 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and about 66,600 in Croatia will have learned to read and write. Illiteracy will be eliminated this year in Montenegro, except in Bar Srez, where illiterates are very numerous.

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REPATRIATES IN SLOVENIA -- Politika, No 13086, 20 Nov 48

Of the more than 5,200 emigrants returning from European countries and overseas, who have passed through the emigrant station at Mekinje near Kamnik, about 75 percent were Slovenians.

Fifteen special emigrant commissions have been set up in Slovenian srez councils to take care of the employment and essential needs of the repatriates. Many enterprises and institutions have taken an interest in housing them. In Ljubljana, a community with over a hundred dwelling units has been built for returning emigrants.

Emigrants are assigned to employment according to their own wishes. Those who have contributed machines usually work where these machines are installed.

Repatriates from Belgium and Canada, on the average, are in the best position economically, and those from Germany and France the worst. Many repatriates who have worked in quarries and about 60 percent of those from France suffer from silicosis.

Language courses have been set up by srez People's Councils for the many returning emigrants, especially children, who do not know Slovenian; but trade union organizations everywhere pay too little attention to the political and cultural education of the repatriates.

GREEK CHILDREN IN SLOVENIA -- Politika, No 13089, 24 Nov 48

The Slovenian Red Cross has billeted about 300 Greek children 2-7 years old in the Slovenian Primorje. The children set out in the company of their mothers and Greek widows. About 150 of the children were housed in the former sanatorium in Dutovlje, near Sezana unidentified place names, and the others in the beautiful former home for the infirm in Rozna Dolina near Stara Gora.

EMIGRANTS TO LAND AT RIJEKA -- Politika, No 13085, 19 Nov 48

Twenty-three emigrants returning from Canada and 42 from the US will arrive at Rijeka on 23 November on the "Radnik," and another group will arrive on the "Partizanka" on 29 November.

Beside the Yugoslav emigrants, the "Radnik" will bring a still larger number of Hungarians.

RETURNED EMIGRANTS -- Politika, No 13087, 21 Nov 48

Out of more than 12,000 emigrants who have returned to Yugoslavia since the liberation, about 5,200 have returned to Croatia. Most of them promptly found employment in industry.

MACEDONIA HOTEL NEARS COMPLETION -- Borba, No 289, 29 Nov 48

Volunteers belonging to the People's Front of Macedonia are finishing a hotel to accommodate about 250 people in Baniste. They had pledged that the hotel would be finished by 29 November.

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